Amusements and Alectings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC .- At 2 and at 8: Herrmann, the BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME. - Exhibition, at 2:30 and

BOOTH'S THEATER.—At 1:30: "The Stranger." At 8: "Jack Cade." John McCallough. Colosseum.—Day and evening: "The Great Storm over London." DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—At 1:60 and at 8: "Oliver Twist."

Union Square Theater.—At 1:39 and at 8: "Camille."
Mise Clara Morris. WALLACK'S THEATER.—At 1:30 and at 8: "Claudestine Marriage." Lester Wallack.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-Theodore Thomas's Summer TWENTY SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.-Promenade Concert.

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BANKING-HOUSES AND BANKERS-Ninth Page-6th col-

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MISCELLANBOUS—Eighth Page—6th column.

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PROPOSALS—Tenth Page—3d column.
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CITY-100th Page-21 column; COUNTRY-Touth Page-

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-Elerenth Page-2d column.

Business Nonces.

"IRON-CLADS"-A strong, serviceable SHOE HALL'S \$4 and \$5 CASSIMERE HATS now ready.

RUPTURED CURED!-Sixteen years of careful Property of the Canada to treat all cases of Hernia Sel Licendray. Explanatory Pumphlets, 10 cents. CARD.-Mr. ROCKWOOD, photographer, 839

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.-The great to address of this sele and effections preparation is alone attribu-cable to its number worth. In the care of Conria, Golds, Asthmas, However, Whoo ing Court, Scrothous Humans, and all Consumptive symptoms of disease, when in agent is thus at hand which will allerate all comparity on the Chest, Lings, or Threat. Manufactured only by A. R. Wikhou. Chemist, Hoston. Sold by all druggists.

THE MILL RIVER DISASTER.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY LIVES LOST.

Among the fives lost by this " accident " were those of T. J. Hitch-Co. of Hartford, the former for \$2,000, the later for \$1,000. Mr. H.

Tiese one hundred and fifty victims were not "traveling," or engage. In hazardous occupations, but were in their quiet homes, or just commencing the day's labors. They regarded themselves as "not much exposed to accident." The most exteful and caulious were as much exposed as nort rections. Bet er insure against accidents in the Travelers of

SEVEN MILLIONS OF PORES.

All day and all night the exhausted particles of every human system are passing off through 7,000,000 of quarter-inch hose—that being about the length of the sweat-ducts connected with the pores. If these ar obstructed, sickness enemes; if they were scaled up, the consequence would be death. It is one of the provinces of Hosturran's Stonact BITTRIES to keep the superficial escape-pipes open, as well as those larger excretory organs-the bowels. The stomach and the skin sympathise and it is through the stomach that the Bitters act upon the cuticle, keeping marvelous medicine; no other preparation known contains such a variety of curstive non processative elements, or acts, at the same time, in such a variety of beneficial ways. In despends it strengthens the stomach, improces the appetite, and controls the liver; in fever and agne it breaks up the 5ts; in cases of physical prostration it is literally a vital

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

Advertising Rates.

Daily Thibune, 20c, 50c, 40c, 50c, 50c, and SI per line.

Semi-Weerly Thibune, 25 and 50 cents per line.

Weerly Thibune, 83, 83, and 85 per line,

According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address, The Tribune, New-York.

Advertisements received at up-town offices, 54t W. 32d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office, 2,386 Fourth-ave, between 129th and 130th-sts; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 323 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates. THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE.—An office for TRIBUNE Advertisements and Subscriptions is now open in London, No. 84 Ficetest, E. C. All English and Continental advertisements intended for insertion in The New-York Tritsus should be sent direct to the London Office. Subscriptions for any period will be received at the same office, and single copies of the paper may always be obtained.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 84 Fiedist., E. C., London.

During the construction of the front of the new Pribune building. The Tribune Office may be found in the Arst building in the rear on Sprucest. The Tribune Counting Room is on the first flow, and is entered at the second door down Spruce-st. from the old site.

New-Work Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1874.

TRIPLE SHEET.

President MacMahon has organized a new Ministry in France, with Gen. de Cissey as Vice-President of the Council. == Engagements take place daily between the Republican and Carlist forces for the possession of The Carlists have surrounded a detachment of Repub-

In the Senate yesterday the conference report on the bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits was agreed to; the debate on the Civil Rights bill was resumed, and Mr. Stockton concluded his argument against the bill; Messrs. Freiinghuysen, Howe, Alcorn. and Pease argued in favor of the bill; the Senate re mained in session till a late hour at night. In the House a bill to pay Southern claims was passed; the House passed 47 for the relief of and granting pensions to various persons.

The Presbyterian General Assembly received and discussed reports at its session in St. Louis yesterday. A terrible state of affairs is said to exist on the Texas border; murders and robberies are being committed, and safety committees are being organized by the frontiersmen. - The total number of lives lost by the Mill Rver disaster is now stated at 138.

The annual session of the Social Science Association was closed, the Secretary making a report and papers on "Pauperism," " Advanced Education," and " Vital Statistics" being read, - The Mayor intimated that the charges against the Commissioners of Charities and Correction had been made for political effect. === The Aldermanic report in favor of the reconstruction of the Police Board did not excite apprehensions at Police Headquarters. - The stock market was alternately weak and strong. === The claimant of the Jumel estate was restrained from bring ag suits of ejectment. Gold, 1123. 1121. Thermometer, 570, 680, 550.

The force of black ingratitude can no fur-

notice on the Centennial Commission that the best thing they can do is to shut up, adjourn, get out of the way, and leave Philadelphia to manage its own Centennial.

Although the investigation of the charges against the Commissioners of Charities and Correction has not been formally closed, the Mayor is evidently convinced that politicians or former employés of the Department are responsible for the recent presentment of the Grand Jury.

Our London correspondent, in his letter published on the third page this morning, shows how well Earl Russell has earned his reputation as a political meddler and muddler. It is difficult to conceive of any good purpose to be served by the demonstration in regard to the prospects of peace, which seems to have startled as much as it astonished people on the Continent of Europe. Here in America we might almost say that we are beyond being either startled or astonished at anything that Earl Russell may do.

Bayard Taylor has been again to the Pyramids. His crisp, clear letter on our third page re-tells the old, old story as none other can tell it. Our famous traveler finds that more people are at Gizeh than in the former days. It is easier and cheaper traveling thither than in 1854. But those to whom a sight of the Sphinx and the Pyramids is yet a dream unfulfilled will be relieved to know that the tweed coats, eye-glasses, canes, chignons, fans, parasols, and other paraphernalia of modern civilization, are like the sca-weed which the waves toss about the rocky shores of Maine and Norway.

The final chapter of a celebrated litigation, which revived Revolutionary memories and involved an interpretation of the most intricate laws of inheritance, was closed yesterday in the United States Court for this District. A year ago it was decided by a "struck" jury that George Washington Bowen, the claimant of the Jumel estate, had not proved that Mme. Jumel was his mother, and, in any event, there was nothing which he could have inherited at the time of her death. Judge Blatchford, by a supplementary decision, has now restrained the claimant from bringing any further suits of electment. This perfects the title of the estate at Fort Washington.

Where to spend the Summer is just now the uppermost thought with thousands of families, and what are the respective attractions of the various watering places and the more quiet country resorts is precisely the information they want. THE TRIBUNE means, within the next few days, to supply it as fully as possible, and it furnishes this morning the most complete detailed and systematic account of the various points along the south coast of Long Island and the Jersey coast that has yet been anywhere presented. On the third and fourth pages of THE TRIBUNE we print just the compact and trustworthy information which pleasure-seekers do most desire.

In addition to the contributions previously acknowledged for the relief of the sufferers by the Mill River Valley disaster, we have received the following:

Sanford Hall..... Δ..... R. G. A....

In all THE TRIBUNE has received and forwarded up to this time \$793 55, while the receipts from other quarters swell the grand total to \$18,196.

More troubles are reported from the Texas border. In fact, the disorders complained of are chronic, and each new story is but a repetition of the former one. Sifted down, the last grief amounts to this: The Mexicans are running off the Texan cattle, and an American was lately fired on from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. That cattle should be stolen by Mexicans argues an unsettled condition of affairs on the border which will surprise nobody. That complaint should be made of a solitary shot from the other side of the line must excite the amusement of those who know how promptly the sharp crack of the rifle responds to any little unpleasantness in that region of country. It is undoubtedly true that there is a great deal of stealing and miscellaneous wickedness on the Mexican border. It is also true that many of the complaints from that region are exaggerated.

At the last day's session of the Social Science meeting, the papers presented were of the class regarded as most appropriately the work of the Association. The registration of vital statistics will be recognized as a subject upon which Drs. Elisha Harris and Stephen Smith have the knowledge of experts. Pauperism in New-York presents questions requiring much patient research, but will reward thorough investigation. Its causes and its cure would by themselves fill volumes, and the report of the committee upon this subject could, of course, only indicate its broader outlines. Dr. Gallaudet, noted for his skill in the care of deaf mutes, related his experience in their instruction, and Prof. White discussed the relation of the Government to advanced education. Altogether this year's meeting of the Social Science Association fully equals those of previous years in the importance of the topics considered and the ability with which they were discussed.

The most that the obsequious partisans of the Administration can say against the resolution of the Ways and Means Committee to censure Secretary Richardson and his subordinates, Banfield and Sawyer, is that, if they deserve this censure, they deserve impeachment. We see nothing in this statement to provoke any opposition. Officers who are either grossly ignorant, or criminally cognizant, of the legal robbery going on under their noses, deserve to be put out, no matter whether convicted of incompetence or of dishonesty. For the rest, the excuse that it is impossible to get my competent man to take the position of Secretary of the Treasury is unavailing. The time was when this was recognized as the highest and most important office in the gift of the Government. If it has been degraded, it is the President who has degraded it. If it cannot be reputably filled, it is the President who keeps it from being filled. No man fit for it can with any self-respect accept the place under the present

clerks whom the courtesy of Washington still treats as Cabinet officers. Imagine a financier worthy to take the place of Salmon P. Chase consenting to receive instructions from and obey absolutely the orders of a man who could not understand during the panie why silver was not already going into circulation, and who forced upon poor Mr. Richardson the five dollars a day specie resumption!

In a fit of desperation, President MacMahon has taken into his own hands the work of forming a Ministry in France. The marks of his handicraft which we have in the Ministry announced to-day, are such as we might expect from a military character which prefers decision of purpose to the slower processes of political negotiations. Yesterday afternoon, he resolved to form a Cabinet himself, and before midnight his work was finished. With due regard to the fitness of things, he has placed a general in the War Department, a man who has dabbled in diplomacy in the Foreign Office, an old financier in the Finance Department, an engineer in the Department of Public Works, and a polemical writer in the Department of Public Instruction. If the others were not almost entirely unknown, it is very probable that some particular evidence of adaptability could be mentioned to show why they were assigned to their respective positions. But the very difficult problem of securing the support of a majority of the Assembly, the President, strangely enough, seems to have regarded as of secondary importance. There has been no effort to conciliate any of the Republicans, or even the Extreme Right. The President has not gone beyond the two factions of the moderate Right and Right Center in search of Ministers. Gen. de Cissey, whom he has made Vice-President of the Council, is probably a Bonapartist, and had made himself so unpopular by his sympathies with Bazaine, that he was obliged to leave the Ministry not very long ago. The Ministry shows no sign of stability, and with the first storm in the Assembly it may topple

THE ANNUAL MASSACHUSETTS SCARE. It will be a great disappointment to the general public if, as is intimated in our Boston letter this morning, Mr. Butler, in a clearer discernment of the signs of the times than is usual with that statesman, should decline to be a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in Massachusetts this year. It has come to be a regular entertainment now, and the people have a right to expect it. It is hardly fair in Mr. Butler to refuse to play when so many people are waiting to see him. We suspect that the Massachusetts people themselves will be disappointed if the show does not come off. For two or three years past they have attracted considerable attention, and it is but fair to say that they seem to have enjoyed the unusual sensation immensely. Massachusetts politics have been somewhat onesided for a great many years, so that caucus, convention, and election have passed off in a calm, unimpassioned way without attracting the least notice outside the State, and only barely exciting the voters in the State sufficiently to draw them to the polls to his great military services, his abilities as a statesman, his intimacy with the President, his command of Federal patronage, and his experience as a criminal lawyer, and has really quite enlivened them. A flock of high-stepping Shanghai roosters on a sheetiron floor with a split-wood fire under it could not have furnished more amusement to an intelligent community than the very respectable citizens of Massachusetts have afforded

veteran showman retires. The people of Masintellectual entertainment which, though it no means destitute of the higher human attractions of gymnast, tumbler, and clown. In short he has fired the Massachusetts heart, and been the means of making several Massachusetts newspapers quite readable. This is what hardly any other statesman in the country could do, and his services in this regard should not be forgotten. It has been a most encouraging and exhilarating sight to the country at large on the previous occasions when Mr. Butler has reached out his long, large hand for the Governorship, to see the men, women and children in that patriotic old State rush into the streets and fields with drums, tin pans, fish-horns, shovel and tongs, poker and broom, and all the instruments of martial music that could be improvised from the domestic hearth, to scare him off. It showed good teeling and served to keep up the interest in musical matters that had been nursed by Mr. Gilmore and fostered by Colos-

seums, Jubilees, and Anvil Choruses. It will be observed, however, by the letter of our Boston correspondent, that it is not certain that Mr. Butler will refuse to appear. To the disinterested spectator his chances of success seem small; but there is no telling how they may appear to him. It is possible that he may yet decide to make his third and last raid upon the State. His plans have not all succeeded as he could have wished, and some of those which have seemed successful have not only failed to strengthen but have in fact weakened him. An instance of this is the Simmons appointment, which, though it may have given him official influence and to a certain extent the command of Government patronage, has excited so strong and bitter an opposition that its general effect upon his fortunes has been adverse. Whether he will apprehend the situation, or, apprehending it, will stand from under, is an open

question. Seriously, though, we do not consider Mr. Butler's candidacy, under the circumstances, as unfortunate or undesirable. Massachusetts Republicans have had no conception of political corruption, intrigue, and dishonor, except as he has embodied them. Corrupt politics they opposed in a loose, indefinite way; the whole business was an abstraction to them; their hostility was expressed in the empty phrases of platforms and political speeches; they never had grappled with it for a dusty and disagreeable tussle, and when other localities and other States had their Tom Murphys and Caseys and other such tokens of interest and affection from the Administration, it never occurred to the Masmost difficult circumstances, save with a sachusetts gentlemen that it was anything to spirit which usually controls Anglo-Saxon degree of power which the President has not them. They went right on supporting the legislative bodies when dealing with such

them. He brought it home to them. He sat dense ignorance which seems to have settled its military ability lasted, and it lasted wondown under their noses, and he reached out like Egyptian darkness over the Capitol. for their honors. He is a fit representative of the times. The chemistries of the atmosphere and soil of the Administration are wrapped up in him. He embodies its growth, tendency, and direction; its character, spirit, and purpose. He is the essence of legitimacy. Until Massachusetts becomes perfectly satisfied of this, and instead of considering him a political phenomenon, begins to treat him as the logical fruit of a pernicious system, we shall hope to see him continuing to claim her honors, and to excite her virtuous indignation.

NO BUZZARD FOR LOGAN.

The debate in the Senate on the 13th and 14th inst., preliminary to the passage of the Finance bill, was not less extraordinary than the bill itself. Messrs, Logan, Morton, and Wright professed some new ideas on the currency which deserve to be recorded. To ordinary intelligence it would seem that issuing two dollars of paper money and retiring only one must result in inflation. But Mr. Logan proved to the satisfaction of the majority of the Senate that it was contraction, or the next thing to it. Every National bank, argued Mr. Logan, will bave at least as much money lodged with it by depositors as it has circulation. But every National bank must keep, on an average, a reserve in greenbacks equal to twenty per cent of its deposits. As the deposits exceed the circulation, call it twenty-five per cent. The account will then

stand as follows:

Lear of bank notes, let us subpose.

Beserve to secure deposits. \$25,000,000
Reserve to reieva notes. 5,000,000
Legal tenders retired. 50,000,000 ...\$190,000,000 Total 89,000,000

Net inflation only..... \$20,000,000 As Mr. Logan computed a contraction of forty millions under the section requiring banks to count nothing as reserve except money in their own vaults, he indignantly denounced the Finance Committee's bill as not "a fair divide." This argument and computation seem to have been accepted on all sides as unanswerable, and in order to "split "the difference" the Senate adopted Mr. Wright's amendment, and voted to retire only one dollar in greenbacks for each four dollars of additional bank notes. According to the above method of calculation the bill, as passed, gives a net inflation of forty-five per cent of whatever amount the bank circulation may be increased by "free banking." Issuing two dollars in bank notes for one dollar in greenbacks withdrawn gives only twenty per cent of inflation, according to Mr. Logan, "and no man with pencil and paper can "make it out any other way." "And," added the Senator, "yet you contend that this " is fairness, and say you want to deal fairly with Senators!" "It is buzzard to us all "the time," protested this practical but indignant statesman.

No one who has mustered the first princi-

ciples of banking needs to be told that Messrs. Logan, Morton, Wright, and Ferry, if they really believe the argument above summarized to be sound, are as ignorant of the somewhat weighty business which they have undertaken deposit with gloved hands the regular as the oyster that has never been stirred from ticket. Mr. Butler came along with its native mud. So far from being "locked "up" and inactive, the money which constitules the reserve of banks is the most efficient part of the circulation. In the first place, about one half of the money required by law to be kept by banks as reserve is necessary to transact their current business; or, as Mr. Bagehot expresses it, "to open shop "with." He accordingly credits the London private and joint stock banks with no reserve at all, except the amount of their deposits the country when Mr. Benjamin F. Butler has with the Bank of England, considering the kindled under them the blaze of his ambition. rest of their cash to be the same thing as the That spectacle will be sorely missed if the eash in the till of a retail trader-absolutely necessary to the physical transaction of busisachusetts are not fond of Mr. Butler, but ness. Ordinarily the London banks have they cannot help being grateful for the fun as much money in their own vaults he has furnished them. In the two raids he has as they have on deposit with the in idleness. They must work or go hungry, made upon the State he has given them a Bank of England. For example, on the 30th great number of political meetings they would of Jane, 1873, the Union Bank of London had not otherwise have had, and has furnished \$5,868,000 in its own vaults, and only \$4,small towns that are passed by the ordinary 856,000 with the Bank of England. The recircus and menagerie, with a moral and ports of the other great London banks do not enable us to separate the cash on hand from lacked the element of horse, was by that on deposit with the Bank of England, but the average amount of bankers' deposits with the Bank of England is less than \$40,-000,000, and on comparing this with the "cash "in hand and at Bank of England" reported by the principal banks, we find that this sum must be less than half their cash reserve. We may therefore deduct, to begin with, from the money "locked up" in banks about fifty per cent, which is actually employed, like money outside the banks, in passing from hand to

band. The remaining sum, which may be called the "reserve" in the strict and proper sense of the term, is as necessary to the existence of banks as the foundation to the existence of bank buildings. In London this reserve is kept by the banking department of the Bank of England, its average amount being from fifty to sixty million dollars. It is as potent as the still water "locked up" in the boiler of a Mississippi steamboat. It is through the existence of this inactive mass of money that the vast payments effected through the Clearing-house are made possible. Without it London would not be London. If a flood should undermine the structures of that city the material effect would not be greater than the moral effect of the annihilation of the banking reserve of the Bank of England. The payments which are made by means of the fifty or sixty million dollars "hoarded" by the Bank of England are far greater than those made by any equal sum of money in actual circulation. The total amount of bills. cheques, &c., paid at the Clearing-house in London in the year ended with last month was thirty thousand million dollars. This stupendous aggregate of payments was made by means of entries in the books of the Bank of England, without the intervention of gold or bank notes. What the Clearing-house is to London every country bank is to the region in which it is situated. On Mr. Logan's principles it would be a good thing to abolish the Bank of England and the London Clearinghouse, thereby adding "a hoard" of fifty or sixty million dollars to the circulating medium. He says it is not "a fair divide," it is giving "buzzard" to the financiers of his school, to put them off with less than four dollars of brand new money for every dollar "locked 'up" in organizing Clearing-houses in the local financial centers of the mighty West, and Morton, Ferry, and Wright emphatically agree with the learned Senator from Illinois. The eagerness which the majority in both

Houses of Congress show to enter upon the wildest experiments with the currency, is in remarkable contrast to the conservative

THE ARISTOCRACY OF THE MOD. This is the best country in the world for men who carn their living by manual labor. This is for all of us a subject of congratulation and pride. The majority must in every civilized community be employed in this way, and the political system which best secures their welfare, other things being equal, may be regarded as best adapted to the wants of modern society. But, on the other derived from this state of things. There are men who would like to labor with their hands if their fellows would let them, and who must starve if they do not. And there are men who would prefer to make their living in some other way, and find it very difficult.

come under our observation. ! For several months past the new Tribune the latter, it has been paying as wages two dollars a day, about as much as two-thirds of the school-teachers and clergymen of the country receive. A few days ago they demanded an increase of fifty cents per day. This was more than was paid on other buildcents, which they refused. They thereupon left work, and appear to be in such comfortable circumstances that they have passed their time since then, lounging in Printing House Square and the City Hall Park, in fresh paper collars and new-dyed contemplating the handsome façade of the new building, so far as it goes, and diverting themselves by throwing an occasional brick at the dozen men who want to take their places, and support their own families by doing the work at the reasonable wages these

idlers have refused. The other fact we have referred to is equally significant. A lawyer advertised the other day for a clerk, requesting applicants to state age, acquirements, and qualifications. He received in one day over one hundred re-20 to 20 years of age, all of whom wrote fair hands, some excellent; all were acquainted with the routine business of a law-office; some were attorneys already admitted to practice, graduates of colleges and universities, and in several instances the applicants were also accomplished stenographers. These men asked salaries of from eight to fifteen dollars a week, less than the strikers in front of our building were demanding for eight hours a day of the mere labor of their hands, requiring no intelligence whatever.

Now, we have no objection whatever to a man's selling his labor for all he can get for it. It may be said to be worth all it will bring in the open market. If by making combinations with his fellow-workmen he can raise the price of labor, his employers have no recourse but to yield to the organizations or look for labor outside of them. But here the line must be drawn rigorously. No workman who would rather be idle than work for what his labor will bring, has right or law on his side when he tries to keep others from working, either by force or intimidation. The second fact we have mentioned is a startling one, and worthy of the widest publicity. It ought to be known everywhere, throughout the country, wherever there are young men hesitating whether they will trust to their hands or their brains for a living, that at this hour, in New-York, educated men are demanding the highest and most arduous kind of clerical work at wages which a hod-carrier scorns. The men of education have no organization, no Unions which will support them | into by circumstances. and their labor will therefore bring only what employers find it profitable to give. It is an awkward argument to present to the advoeates of compulsory education, to show them that learning to read and write drives a man into less lucrative work than carrying the

A HEREDITARY ADVENTURER.

"The Prince Imperial" of France, as he is called by courtesy, is perhaps the most unfortunate lad in Europe. He has been trained to believe that he has a legitimate right to the scepter of St. Louis, whereas there is not a newsboy in the streets of New-York whose title to the French throne is not just as good as his. The Bonaparte family has achieved much-palaces, titles, wealth, and a marked place in history-but it never has attained the advantage of legitimacy. There must always be another revolution before there can be another regnant Bonaparte. The family has no place of its own-it must steal one. It is like the cuckoo among birds-it must always gain a nest by trespass. The founder of the family fortunes or misfortunes had an instinctive sense of this, and before the birth of the King of Rome he wasted a great deal of astuteness, besides fomenting innumerable family feuds, by trying to settle the succession. He never settled anything. In some respects, he was a stage-king who wears his robes royally during the pageant, and then goes to some squalid cabaret to drink thin wine. Created of change, the Napoleon family has always been its victim. When Louis Napoleon went to the throne, smeared with blood and demoralized by intrigue, no thoughtful man supposed that he was Emperor in permanence. It is unnecessary to inquire whether he was ruined by the Prussian war; he himself probably resorted to that war in a desperate effort to escape the catastrophe. His whole political system was false, and, under the most favorable circumstances, could not have lasted much longer. And now we are told, on doubtful authority, that his boy has attempted to go to France, to appear suddenly at Boulogne, as his father did, and so to achieve the throne. The story states that he actually reached Dover with this purpose, and was brought back to his mother by a faithful adherent. False as it probably is, the tale reads like a veritable bit of Bonaparte history. It has the old theatrical flavor with which the world has been but too well acquainted for more than seventy

The French people, exquisitely sensible to ridicule, should by this time have acquired a little political stability. A nation which within a century has tried every form of government ever devised by the ingenuity of mandemocracy, frepublicanism, monarchy absolute and monarchy limited-not to say anything of several considerable experiences of anarchy -ought surely to feel a little indignant at being most potent influence on the world are those regarded with a distrust which of late years who stand shoulder to shoulder on one level The force of black ingratitude can be late years who stand shoulder to accounted for by the has in it a certain savor of contempt. While with their people, and magnetize them by

derfully considering the frightful demands which were made upon it, France retrieved upon the battle-field the errors of her various cabinets. All the British talk about frogs and slaves and wooden shees could not wipe out the glories of Wagram and Austerlitz. But we are surprised that the French have not before learned a truth which now, we believe, they are beginning to comprehend and act upon-that a government without "glory," without making itself the terror and detestation of its neighbors and hand, there are drawbacks to the advantages the opprobrium of history, may, by a wise cultivation of the arts peace, secure both strength and happiness, respect abroad and tranquility at home. France, certainly, of all nations in Europe, has the least reason to love war. The material results of that dubious recourse have always been upon the wrong side of her Two facts illustrating these points have just account. Since the time of Louis XIV., her most brilliant victories have brought her only building has given employment to a large bankruptcy, and hardly any of her territorial number of skilled and unskilled laborers. To acquisitions have been permanent. Should not a nation after nearly two hundred years of such experience, during which brilliant success has been almost constantly followed by ignominious defeat, have learned that peace also has its victories ? People sometimes sneer at the shopkeeping spirit of modern Paris, ings in process of construction in the city, but the only real regret should be that and we declined to yield to it, offering it is not accompanied by a somewhat the strikers an increase of twenty-five more vigorous assertion of the right of the peaceable classes to be preserved from the mad ambition and ruinous appetites of military adventurers. For clearly shopkeeping is the best business which France can engage in for several generations to come, as war-making is clearly the worst. The very idea of the mustaches, taking an æsthetic pleasure in young Napoleon at Boulogne raising the standard of the Empire carries disaster with it. We believe that the country has really at heart a preference for republican forms of government. After almost every convulsion it has fallen back upon these. All that French republicanism needs is a chance to acquire permanence and consistency; and but for the disadvantage of geographical position, these would at last be unquestionably attained. All the political wisdom of Europe for many centuries has taken the superiority of Monarchy over Republicanism for granted. We in plies to his advertisement, from men of America who know them to be such, can afford to smile at such fallacies. Through what convulsions and miseries, through what slaughters and sorrows, through what failures and successes, the Old World will reach a similar conviction, and so abide by it, we do not know; but we are sure that, as Heaven is just, it will be reached at last.

THE NEW CHURCH AND THE PRIESTHOOD. The man who would shape a new sect has set no easy task for himself, as our Reforming friends in the Episcopal body proved during this week. To an outside observer nothing could appear more rational than for a man or a body of men, when they found that certain religious formulas which had been bequeathed to them no longer expressed their real faith, to go quietly and soberly to work to make formulas which did; and of all employments in life it is the one in which they should have been left alone and unmolested, as to a business which concerned only God and themselves. We have been amazed to note the virulence, the ill-temper, and the utter lack of decent courtesy with which the proceedings of this Council were followed by outsiders. Why is it that Christians are so slow in learning the rights of the individual soul? They do not kick and maltreat their neighbor's body because it goes through the world wearing trowsers or jacket different from their own; yet on this matter of religion, in which of all others surely a man is sincere and on oath before his Maker, they feel justified in ordering his soul to perdition because it adopts another habit of belief or thought from that which they very probably inherited or were driven

However, though slowly, we are learning this hard lesson: and since an increased respect and deference for the opinions of each other have begun to develop themselves in Protestant seets. they have strengthened immeasurably in hight of moral attainment and influence on the outside world. Nobody has put this question more tersely than Aaron Burr. "My neighbor 'may have a fortune or not," said he, "but he always has his own opinion, and he has a "right to have it." In no way has this growing sense of individual freedom become more apparent than in the different position held by clergymen now and fifty years ago. Bishop Littlejohn in the Convention of Long Island this week suggested as an important question for discussion the reasons for the decline of the influence of the Christian priesthood during the present day; and offered as the chief explanation the laxity of the Church in admitting inferior men to her ministry. We suspect that the reason lies deeper than this. Until the generation just before our own, the Protestant clergy-Episcopalian rector, Presbyterian minister, Methodist or Baptist preacher-held a certain power, a spiritual preëminence over their flocks, akin in kind though not in degree to that of a Catholic priest. There was a glamour, a certain holy atmosphere about them which set them apart, especially in the eyes of the young, from other men. Clergymen, we fear, have been the last to see how entirely that glamour has now disappeared. Men and even women who go to church protest against being judged or even appealed to as from undefined hights of sanctity by a man altogether like themselves. Instead of regarding him with awe, they put him on trial, and try him more sharply than they would any of his flock. We are not defending this change of feeling as healthful; we simply say that it exists, and that the pastor who, ignorant of its existence, attempts to talk down to his flock as from his old eminence of regard, will find his words unheeded, and find reason to deplore, with Bishop Littlejohn, the lessened influence of

the Christian priesthood. What is to be done? Are the Christian clergy, then, no longer to be the same element in our social life of a potent, appreciable weight ? Half-scientific skeptics are inclined to tell us no, and to insist that their part in the world's history of progress is almost written to the end. "The force and "effect of Christianity are to be found now," they say," in the general spirit diffused " through the Church, and outside of it. But the priest, per se, is a step behind as a 'helper of humanity; no longer a pioneer." To be the same pioneer or leader again, he must at least recognize his own changed position, and command followers, not by any factitious authority, imposed by hands or otherwise, but simply as a stronger, more efficient, more Christlike man in the world than they. The clergymen now exercising